

SCHOOL STARTS TODAY

Jerusalem Post Staff
The Education Ministry expects a new school year will open smoothly throughout the country today, with only a few of the 1.2 million pupils facing difficulties on locations of schools.

Ministry spokesman told The Jerusalem Post last night that some 12,000 children in the North, and 10,000 in the South, are expected to have difficulties in getting to school. The ministry is working to solve these problems.

Yasur, a village in the West Bank, is one of the areas where difficulties are expected. The school there is located in a village which is not yet under Israeli control. The school is expected to start today, but the ministry is working to solve the problem of getting the children to school.

Another area where difficulties are expected is in the Gaza Strip. The school there is located in a village which is not yet under Israeli control. The school is expected to start today, but the ministry is working to solve the problem of getting the children to school.

The ministry is working to solve these problems by providing transportation for the children. It is also working to provide food and clothing for the children. The ministry is also working to provide medical care for the children.



The former pine forests flanking the road at Sha'ar Hapai, the entrance to the Jerusalem Hills. By all but bare of their trees, killed by a disease which still has not been identified. Jewish National Fund workers have cut down most of the diseased trees to make room for reforestation — this time with various other indigenous trees more likely to survive.

Cable break cuts Jlem off

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Telephone, telegraph and cable communications between Jerusalem and the rest of the world were disrupted for five and a half hours yesterday following a break in a main underground trunk cable.

Communications Ministry spokesman Zecharya Mikrotzky said a contractor's pile-driver working on the Lashun-Ramle road, near Mishmar Ayalon, accidentally smashed the cable about 10 a.m. It took ministry engineers half an hour to shut the broken circuits to alternate routings, including microwave systems which do not depend on cables.

Onsite repairs lasted for several hours, and normal service to and from the Capital was restored by 5:30 p.m.

A similar cable break — also by a building contractor's equipment — severely disrupted Jerusalem's links with the outside world on August 22.

On the West Bank

Trouble-free opening expected

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The last year's riots and strikes, the educational authorities are preparing for studies in the West Bank. Shmuel Alon, director of education in the West Bank, said a new conference had been held yesterday.

Alon said some 225,000 pupils, 175,000 of them in the West Bank, are expected to start school today. The schools follow the national curriculum, and the authorities only intervene to ensure that textbooks do not incite against Israel or Jews, he noted.

He said the government schools will have an influx of some 6,000 new pupils. To prepare for them, 120 classrooms have been built and 100 teachers assigned to the new schools. The total number of teachers in the West Bank is now 1,000.

To pay for the studies the education budget comes to IL17.3m, as compared to IL13.8m last year, he said. While there is no tuition charges, parents' fees have doubled, he noted.

Outline plan for Netanyahu would create new recreation centre

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter
NETANYA. — This mecca of popular tourism intends to create a new hotel and recreation centre for itself along a four-kilometre stretch of undeveloped beachfront.

The hotels are to be built in clusters within a park which is to be developed between the present city centre in the north and new housing developments being built at the southern edge of the city. The new plan, recently approved by the Central District Planning Commission, was outlined yesterday at a press conference by Mayor Abraham Bar-Menaheem and planner Michael Barr.

The sweeping nature of the plan can already be sensed in the new road entering the city from the south. The main entrance to Netanyahu had previously been down an overgrown, unimproved commercial street. The new dual-carriageway road runs for five kilometres along the top of the bluffs overlooking the sea, a view unimpeded for most of its length. The park, ranging in width from 150 to 700 metres, will be on the seaward side of the road and contain, in addition to hotels and coffee shops, an internal road for pleasure driving.

The plan calls for transplanting the city's business and civic centres to a presently barren area two kilometres to the south of their present location. The new business centre would serve not only Netanyahu, said Barr, but a region stretching between Hadera, Herzliya and Nabulus. (The beaches and shops of Netanyahu are popular with residents of nearby Samaria.) The present centre would become a neighbourhood facility.

The new Netanyahu plan is more modest in scope than the one drawn up — but never approved — under the previous mayor, Oved Ben-Ami. That plan anticipated Netanyahu's population growing from its present 30,000 to 500,000. However, under the national plan for population dispersal, Netanyahu is allocated 150,000 when the national population is five million (expected to be in the early 1990s). Under Dr. Bar-Menaheem, the present plan was drawn up for an eventual population of 236,000 by the end of the century.

"The philosophy of the previous plan was 'more is better,'" said Barr in an interview. "This plan places the emphasis on the quality of life."

Density in the four quarters into which the city is divided under the plan is limited to 3.5 units per dunam, and half the area of each quarter would be set aside for public amenities.

Netanyahu accounts for 10 per cent of recommended hotel rooms in the country. About half its clientele is Israeli, with 34 per cent from Europe and only 13 per cent from the U.S. (Israelis account for only 7 per cent of the clientele in Tel Aviv hotels; while Americans, who prefer that city's five-star hotels, account for 52 per cent.) The plan calls for increasing the number of hotel rooms in Netanyahu from 2,700 to 8,500.

Workers picket locked-out tire plant

Jerusalem Post Reporter
PETAH TIKVA. — Management yesterday closed the gates of the Samson Tire factory, locking out some 500 workers.

The workers in turn mounted pickets at the entrance, preventing management from shipping tires in stock.

A spokesman for Alliance Tires (parent company of Samson) yesterday told The Jerusalem Post that the plant would probably be closed today too, since there had been no contact between the works committee and the Petah Tikva Labour Council.

"Only when the workers agree to return to normal work will we be ready to open negotiations on a new labour contract," he said.

He added that the situation could not really be termed a "lock out" since the workers had initiated the trouble several days before with a slow-down, which led to considerable amounts of raw materials and finished products being ruined.

"Under such circumstances, the only logical thing to do was to close the doors until such time as the workers agree to accept work discipline."

Austrian minister lauds Kfir, but no decision yet to buy

Jerusalem Post Reporter
ZEEV SCHUL
The Austrian Defence Minister, Karl Ferdinand von Luetgendorf, lauded the Kfir fighter jet yesterday, but said no decision had been made to buy it.

Luetgendorf, who is visiting Israel, said the Kfir was "one of the best fighters in the world." He said the Austrian Defence Ministry was "very interested" in the Kfir, but that no decision had been made to buy it.

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Lottery

LOTTO. — The winning numbers in this week's Lotto draw are 01, 18, 21, 22, 26 and 37. The additional number is 38.

Go on trial slaying of cattle thief

Jerusalem Post Reporter
MEMBERS of Moshe Mevo's defence team went on trial in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday, charged with manslaughter in the slaying of an Arab they accused of stealing their cows.

The trial, which is expected to last several days, is the first in a series of cases involving the slaying of Arabs by Israelis. The defence team consists of several lawyers, including one who is a member of the Knesset.

The prosecution is led by a senior prosecutor. The case is expected to be a landmark case in the history of the Israeli legal system.



can supply of Israel's main needs

Jerusalem Post Reporter
U.S. AIRPORT. — U.S. officials are expected to visit Israel in the next few days to discuss the supply of Israel's main needs.

The visit is expected to be a high-level one, involving officials from both the U.S. and Israel. The discussion is expected to cover a wide range of issues, including the supply of food, medicine, and other essential goods.

The visit is expected to be a landmark one, as it will be the first time that such a high-level U.S. delegation has visited Israel in recent years.

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Now Gaddafi calls Sadat a madman

By JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Libyan President Muammar Gaddafi accused Egypt's President Anwar Sadat of "playing with fire" if he believed he could overthrow the Libyan regime by war or by coup d'état.

Gaddafi told "Le Monde's" Middle East editor Eric Rouleau in an interview in Tripoli yesterday, that, regardless of whether Sadat was bluffing, Libya was bound to win.

In a vitriolic attack on Sadat, Gaddafi exclaimed: "Which of us is unbalanced, Sadat or me? Public opinion can stand witness. The Egyptian head of state makes one hysterical statement after another and says I'm mad, although I have always been punctiliously courteous towards him. He masses his army on Libya's borders while I refuse to follow suit and become sick and tired of repeating that I am ready to talk with him, provided all military and psychological pressures are lifted. It is clear that Sadat's utterances are those of a madman."

The Libyan President said: "Algeria is naturally on our side. Its help will not necessarily assume a military character. We also enjoy enormous support from the Arab masses from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf. In Libya power is in the hands of the people. We have introduced direct democracy. A peo-

ple cannot be dissolved by decree. No, a coup d'état is impossible in our country."

Gaddafi said the wave of violence and strikes in Egypt was not his work but that of Egyptians who were exasperated with their government. He added: "This violence is in Egypt's tradition. It was current before the Nasserite revolution of 1952. Sadat is well fitted to know this since he took part in political assassinations at that time."

The Libyan President denied responsibility for aircraft hijackings. He said: "The Carlos gang which mounted the attack against the OPEC ministers — an attack for which Cairo blamed us! — killed a member of our delegation. Carlos has never set foot in Libya! He would have been arrested and tried for killing one of our people in Vienna."

Asked whether he approved of the hijacking of Israeli aircraft with Israeli civilians aboard, Gaddafi replied hesitantly: "This is a matter which has to be left to the Palestinians to decide. As for me, I persist in considering that the most profitable combat is that fought on Palestinian soil."

Gaddafi denied allegations that Egyptians, Tunisians, and Sudanese hostile to their countries' regimes were being trained in Libya in readiness to topple them.

New Soviet Encyclopaedia cuts Stalin's entry by half

MOSCOW. — Dictator Josef Stalin's official place in Soviet history dwindled yesterday when a new edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia cut his entry by more than half.

This was one of the notable changes in the new Volume 24 (So-St) of the Encyclopaedia, which was being scrutinized here yesterday by diplomats for clues to new trends in Soviet policy.

Noting that "Stalin took the leading part in the many activities of the Party in organizing the defeat of fascist Germany," the book added, "On the eve of the war, Stalin had allowed a certain miscalculation in estimating the time of attack by Hitler Germany."

Unlike the 1957 volume, the new Encyclopaedia made no reference to the German-Soviet non-aggression pact.

Nor did it repeat criticisms of Stalin's conduct of post-war economic policy, saying instead that with Stalin as General Secretary, the Party "carried out the great work of mobilizing the Soviet people in the struggle for restoration and further development of the people's economy."

The book also said Stalin deviated from the principles of collective leadership and began to overestimate his personal deeds. "Step by step, the cult of Stalin's personality was formed, which led to serious violations of Soviet legality and caused serious harm to the Party's activities and the cause of Communist construction."

With four columns, Stalin still has more space in the Encyclopaedia than the present General Secretary of the Communist Party, Leonid Brezhnev, who has three columns.

Four scientists injured as volcano shoots lava

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe. — The rumbling Soufriere volcano on this Caribbean island blasted into life on Monday, injuring four scientists making tests near its summit, according to French officials.

Guadeloupe authorities, however, claimed that only two were hurt in the eruption. None was injured seriously.

A seven-man team was caught as the volcano belched out rocks and clouds of ash. Two were cut off for a time by a flow of lava triggered off by the eruption.

A new fault gaped open in the side of the mountain and an earth tremor lasting 22 minutes was recorded.

But experts here said the shock was not as violent as several others recorded since the latest volcanic activity started last month.

The French leader of the team, Professor Harout Tazieff, himself slightly hurt, said after hospital treatment on Monday: "It was hell... several times I thought we were finished."

He said they had just reached the summit when the volcano burst into activity, shooting out a column of black smoke and ash. "A cloud of rocks rained down on us... it was impossible to flee. We were cut off by a lava flow 50 metres wide. 'We flattened ourselves to the ground, searching for somewhere to hide. For 11 minutes it was hell. Several times I thought it was the end, especially when an enormous rock crashed down less than a metre away.'"

But Professor Tazieff described the volcanic shock as "a little mishap" and said the scientific team planned an early return to the summit to continue its work. (Reuters)

West German aid to Palestinians

UNITED NATIONS. — West Germany told the UN Monday it would make a third 1976 contribution to the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees amounting to about \$400,000.

The gift will bring Bonn's total 1976 support to the Agency to about \$3.2m., plus 1,324.5 metric

tons of wheat flour.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt notified Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the new gift in a letter delivered by West Germany's UN ambassador, Baron Ruediger von Wechmar. He was responding to appeals Waldheim made June 22 and July 31.



London police hold truncheons and dustbin lids for shields as they go into action at the Notting Hill riot on Monday night.

Over 400 hurt in London riot

LONDON. — A "Calypto Carnival" erupted Monday night into London's worst racial rioting since 1958. More than 400 persons were injured as police battled West Indian blacks in Notting Hill.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade said its attendants had treated 272 police officers and 131 civilians. Scotland Yard listed 107 policemen injured, with 24 hospitalized.

It reported 60 persons were arrested, including seven women. Police reinforcements rushed in and had gained control by midnight. Five hours after fighting and looting broke out. Bricks, bottles and beer cans littered the streets and one car was overturned and burned.

Prime Minister James Callaghan was informed of the situation, a government spokesman reported.

Notting Hill in west London was

the district where London had its first major race clashes when gangs of white youths "hunted" non-white immigrants in 1958.

A police spokesman said battling broke out around dusk Monday when police on duty at a Caribbean carnival tried to arrest a suspected pickpocket. A group of 10 or 12 black youths waded in throwing punches, and violence quickly spread through the area, he added.

Witnesses said that during the rioting, groups of black youths rampaged down Westbourne Park and Portobello Roads, systematically breaking windows and looting some shops.

London's police commissioner, Sir Robert Mark, yesterday blamed gangs of black hoodlums for the rioting.

But there was sharp criticism

from black community leaders and several members of Parliament against the police for increasing their carnival force on the last day to 1,500 men — eight times the number on duty last year.

A statement from the Independent Community Relations Commission said the riot showed "the extent to which many young West Indians have no confidence whatever in the police and that the police lack both understanding of minority communities and how to handle situations involving them."

But at a press conference, Sir Robert defended the large force sent to the carnival on the last day, saying it was to cope with an unprecedented number of muggings and robberies carried out by organized black gangs among the revelers on previous days. (AP, Reuters)

Dutch 'close book' on Lockheed payoff scandal

THE HAGUE. — The Dutch Government has closed the book on the Lockheed payoff scandal involving Prince Bernhard by winning overwhelming parliamentary endorsement for its handling of the affair.

Only two members of the Socialist Party opposed the government's decision not to prosecute Bernhard.

Parliament was debating the official report issued last Thursday which linked Bernhard to the Lockheed corruption scandal.

The report, drawn up after six months of investigation by a three-man commission, found Lockheed had paid out \$1.1m. The money was believed to have gone to the prince, but was not traced to Bernhard's pocket.

It was further stated in the report that Bernhard unsuccessfully sought a further \$1m. from the corporation two years ago as commission on aircraft sales.

Parliament decided not to pursue the matter to the end in the interests of preserving the nation's

system of constitutional monarchy. Thus it averted the crisis that would be bound to arise if Queen Juliana were forced to abdicate because of prosecution of her husband.

On the overall Lockheed issue it was reported that all contracts between the Norwegian government and the aircraft corporation will be examined by the Ministry of defence, the Oslo evening daily "Dagbladet" reported yesterday.

The move follows the latest international disclosures of million-dollar bribes paid by the aircraft company, the newspaper said.

It quotes the Under-Secretary of State in the Defence Ministry, Johan Holst, as saying the ministry has found it "natural to review and scrutinize all contracts between ourselves and the American aircraft manufacturer" in view of the latest developments.

"However, there is no suspicion of any illegal payments being made in Norway," the Under-Secretary stressed, according to the newspaper. (UPI, AP)

Liechtenstein repels Swiss invaders — with coffee

BERN. — Relations between Switzerland and Liechtenstein remain untroubled by a peaceful "invasion" of the tiny principality by a Swiss army platoon marching the wrong way during a night exercise near the border, a Swiss defence ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The unit of 75 soldiers and 50 horses crossed about 500 metres into Liechtenstein last Thursday where sleepy-eyed villagers, awakened by the noise, told them they had strayed over the border.

"There were no protests but we have informed the Liechtenstein authorities that the platoon took the

wrong path at a junction," the spokesman said. "We have asked for understanding."

Liechtenstein, a 160-square km. nation with a population of 23,000 sandwiched between Austria and Switzerland on the upper Rhine, has a police force of about 40 but no army of its own.

"Relations with the Principality are traditionally excellent," the Swiss spokesman said. "It is not impossible that the soldiers were even offered coffee by the villagers. But they returned immediately after realizing their mistake." (AP)

Jakarta's dilemma: What to do with 31,000 political prisoners

JAKARTA. — Indonesia has declared it is ready to settle the problem of its thousands of political prisoners held for over 10 years without trial, an issue the world will not let it forget.

It may not, however, be a settlement that satisfied the human rights groups and western aid-giving countries for whom the continued detention of the prisoners is a constant concern.

The prisoners, officially around 31,000 of them, have been held since the abortive Communist-led coup in Indonesia in 1965, following which several hundred thousand alleged Communists were slaughtered and about 600,000 more detained.

They are scattered throughout the vast republic in common jails and special detention camps, though the suspected "hard core" of Communist cadres and ideologues are now held together on Buru, a small island in the Moluccas chain some 2,400 kms. from Jakarta.

No one is known to have escaped from Buru, whose waters are patrolled by the Indonesian navy. In the last recorded incident there in 1974, a group of prisoners stabbed a guard and fled into the surrounding jungle, where they perished.

The prisoners were classified into four main groups — A category, against whom the government has enough evidence to bring to trial; B, suspected of involvement but who cannot be tried for lack of evidence; C, indirect involvement through membership of a Communist-backed organization and X, those still to be classified.

Of the A category, Indonesia's inadequate judicial system has tried only about 800, leaving another 1,900 still waiting. Some of those tried received death sentences, none of which have been carried out. Others were given prison sentences. For the 25,000 B's, there is not even the prospect of a trial.

Although Indonesia still treats them as high-risk prisoners, there

is some doubt whether many of them were more than circumstantially involved with the Communist movement.

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group that specializes in political prisoners, says many of the detainees were merely rank-and-file members of mass organizations, such as the Communist-backed trade union federation Soekri. Others were arrested because of tenuous social relationships with Communists, or happened to be in the house of a Communist when he was arrested.

One case, Amnesty said, was only 11 years old when he was sent to Buru along with his father and mother, who both died later.

In other cases, personal scores with neighbours were easily settled in the hysterical aftermath of the coup by simply denouncing people as Communists.

Last year, the government announced it was releasing 1,300 B category prisoners by the end of the year, and officials said there

would be further releases.

The decision followed both domestic and external pressure. There was the anomaly of A category detainees starting to come out of jail after serving their sentences while the supposedly less serious B's languished indefinitely.

The move was also seen as a bid to win back the support of the country's students and intellectuals, many of whom are believed to be concerned by the continued detentions, in time for next year's general elections.

Abroad, Indonesia was trying to improve its image, particularly in America where it sought and gained increased military aid following Communist victories in Indonesia.

Then, only two months ago, Indonesia's chief of security Admiral Sudomo told a Dutch newspaper that the government hoped to have all the prisoners tried or released by the end of 1978, and that 2,500 more B category detainees would be let go by the end of this year.

He also said over half a million

Soviet sub collides v U.S. ship in Mediterr

WASHINGTON. — A Russian nuclear-powered submarine collided with the U.S. Navy frigate Voge in the Mediterranean Sea on Saturday and both vessels sustained some damage, the Pentagon disclosed late Monday.

The extent of damage to the submarine or injury to her crew is unknown but the Voge was disabled with damage to her propeller and was towed to Soudha Bay on the island of Crete, a Pentagon spokesman said. One American sailor apparently suffered a broken arm in a fall at the time of the collision.

The submarine was observed on the surface following the collision, the Pentagon said, but did not respond to offers of assistance.

The incident took place in the Ionian Sea near Greece where there were other U.S. Sixth Fleet in the area and both vessels sustained some damage, the Pentagon disclosed late Monday.

A U.S. Navy spokesman said the Soviet submarine, which had the forward part of the tower (the submarine structure), which had apparently suffered a broken arm in a fall at the time of the collision.

Referring to the two vessels, a Pentagon spokesman said the matter was "still under review."

Terrorist warns Greek high court on extradition

ATHENS. — West German terrorist Rolf Fohle yesterday warned the Greek supreme court, which is considering a West German request for his extradition, that his Palestinian friends would "take note" of its ruling.

"Whatever decision you take, the Palestinian Liberation movement will take note of it and will act accordingly," Fohle said when he took the stand to testify on his case. He did not indicate what the Palestinian might do if the case went against him.

The seven-member court took up the case of Fohle on Monday following an appeal by the Athens prosecutor against a lower court ruling last week which rejected the extradition request.

Fohle is a former member of the West German Baader-Meinhof band of left-wing anarchists. (UPI)

RIDGECREST, Calif. U.S. Navy jet fight flight Monday, showed debris within 500 metres of the crash site.

Three crewmen apparently were taken safely and were taken to Lake Naval Air Force for examination. The jet crashed on the ground.

Rear Admiral Roland E. Anderson, commander of the Naval Weapons Centre, said the explosion was caused by a malfunction. Cause was not known. With fighter jets were above the ground when the explosion hit, it rattled windows nearby.

SICK TICKET — By that Londoners customs watches by, is work being out of commission from a case of met

Jane's: Soviet building fleet intended for war of aggression

LONDON. — The Soviet Navy's growing strengths and worldwide deployment are a mounting threat to the west's sea communications and appear intended for a war of aggression, the authoritative "Jane's Fighting Ships" said yesterday in its latest issue.

The Soviet Union has three times as many submarines as the United States and has begun to challenge America's traditional supremacy in aircraft carriers by building the first two of a planned fleet of six 40,000 ton "Kiev" class aircraft carriers.

But, even so, "Jane's" said, the U.S. remains predominant in carriers and attack submarines.

In a foreword to its 1976-77 edition by its editor, Captain John E. Moore, a former deputy chief of British Naval Intelligence, "Jane's" says "when in the past a country with few overseas financial or colonial interests has embarked on the building of a considerable fleet, the true aims of the ships concerned have proved to be not only protection of the homeland and the sea lines but also aggressive activities designed to support national policy."

The naval bases the Soviets have acquired in such places as Cuba, North Africa, Guinea, Somalia and Aden coupled with the worldwide deployment of Soviet naval power "could well affect the maintenance of Western sea lines of communications."

"Jane's" editor said that the improved Soviet capacity for intervention abroad may be coordinated with the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency. "The political power the Soviet fleet represents could be used whenever the KGB brews up trouble somewhere."

The editor of the authoritative yearly resume of naval power throughout the world said in an interview yesterday that Nato is not properly organized to counter the increasing Soviet naval strength.

He said that ships of the North Atlantic alliance use more than 60

different kinds of radar and require ammunition for 30 different types of gun in a "gross waste" of Western defence resources.

In contrast, the forces of the Soviet Union and the Communist Warsaw Pact rely on standardized ships and operating procedures.

If the Soviet navy has a weakness, he said, citing the Soviet Navy's own admission, it is the men who sail in her. Only about 30 per cent of the 500,000 men in the Soviet navy are volunteers, the remainder are three-year conscripts who enter the Navy in two groups of 50,000 to 60,000 each year, he said.

"Those who opt to remain after national service reach petty officer and chief petty officer status at the age of 21, much earlier than their counterparts in Western navies. As a result, junior officers are under considerable strain, and while thoroughly trained technically, lack know-how in naval tactics, he said. "Where there is weakness among the officers the rest of the navy must suffer in proportion."

Comparing the size of U.S. and Soviet submarine fleets, "Jane's" lists total Soviet submarine strength as 135 nuclear and diesel powered vessels. The U.S. has 105 nuclear

powered vessels, with under construction, diesel powered ship reserves. But it said marine fleet includes marines, designed to destroy other submarines. Other 27 are now in service. Soviets have 40 nuclear powered submarines.

"Jane's" said it is pressing with a marine building program more nuclear than low level cruise missile short range ballistic, tactical missile, and 6,700 km. cruise gets throughout China and Western northern Soviet part.

The U.S. carrier consists of 13 vessels nuclear powered, for training and two carriers scheduled during the next five years. "Jane's" describes

new Kiev class carrier as a "pressing and logical Soviet navy." The Soviet navy is carrying out a second launch.

Israel now building missile and patrol boats

LONDON. — Israel has launched an expanded programme of small, speedy missile and patrol boats in reply to Soviet deliveries of similar craft to Egypt and Syria, the "Jane's Fighting Ships" reported yesterday.

"Syrian OSA class missile boats and the strong force of similar craft held by Egypt have brought

the expected reaction of the U.S. Navy to build a missile patrol craft."

According to "Jane's" a total of 12 Soviet attack missile craft, France, with 220 boats, and delivered to the boats, according to have been equipped surface-to-surface mis-



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We admit not everybody reads a morning paper. Some think they don't have time and won't really get around to reading it until the evening. But sometimes, with your breakfast you wish you could have a look at the headlines. "Have you heard the news?" is a question you'd rather ask than be asked.

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Congregation "Mevakshei Derekh," Jerusalem
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by
Prof. Mordechai M. Kaplan
on
"The Urgent Need for
a Reconstitutional Convention of
the Jewish People"

Date: September 4, 1976 (Motzei Shabbat)

Time: 8 p.m.

Place: The Hatt Institute, 11 Rehov Pinsker, Talbich, Jerusalem
(opposite the Rose Garden)

There will be time for questions and discussion. All welcome.



State of Israel
Ministry of Social Welfare

The Award Ceremony

of the Hazani Prize for Social Work
will take place at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, September 7, 1976
at Beit Agur, Jerusalem

Speakers:
Mr. Zevulun Hammer, Minister of Social Work
"The Role of the Social Worker in Israel Society"
Rabbi Moshe Zvi Neriyah, Head of Bnei Akiva
"The Character of the Late Michael Hazani"
Mr. Aharon Langerman, Director General, Ministry of Social Welfare
The Judges' Decision
Prize-winner's Response: Dr. David Rapin (Chief of the Peace for Youth)
Master of Ceremonies: Mr. Mordechai Prim
The public is invited

A qu...
Luxury Building
of 2 and 3 room Apartment
Netany...

SHOULD EVERY teacher, from kindergarten up, be university-trained? Or, should perhaps high school teachers, who are now trained at the universities, attend teachers' seminars instead?

The Israeli model of teacher training, with kindergarten and elementary school teachers going to a non-academic seminary while high school teachers have university degrees, is strange to those who come from the U.S. where every teacher must have a B.A. and often a master's degree.

"Our system was based on the European model," explained Dr. Mordecai Tsur, director of teacher training at the Ministry of Education. "The feeling was that elementary school teachers teach children, and high school teachers teach subjects." He pointed out that a similar philosophy was prevalent in the U.S. 50 years ago, when teachers were trained in normal schools and often entered teacher training right after elementary school.

Here in Israel, as in Europe, the concept is changing; though there are no plans to displace with the teachers' seminary, there are very definite plans to extend studies there from three to four years and to grant a B.Ed. degree.

The purpose is to attract a higher calibre of student. Though nobody will admit it in so many words, this purpose is even more important than "academization" of the subject matter, and there are even some who hope that more men will be attracted to elementary teaching when it has the status of a bachelor's

A question of status

Lea Levavi discusses the trend in Israel to encourage prospective teachers to take a degree. This is part of a plan to attract 'a higher calibre of student.'

degree. (The salary differential between elementary and high school teachers is not so significant, less than IL200 a month in take-home pay. But the difference in status is tremendous.)

"Seminary education as presently constituted is a dead-end," Dr. Tsur said. "If you want to go on to the university afterwards, you must start almost from the beginning. If we were to offer a bachelor's degree, with opportunities to continue at university, I think we would attract more men and a higher level of students of both sexes."

Bringing the seminaries toward "academization" is not simple; some of the present faculty will not be appropriate for an institution with academic pretensions, and there would also have to be changes in the curriculum. A balance would have to be found between practical training in how to teach and an academic programme to meet standards set by the Council for Higher Education.

"Even when we grant degrees, I don't think we will teach exactly as a university does," Dr. Tsur said. "You can teach mathematics on an equally high level at a seminary, but

your methods must be different from those of a university because the purpose is different."

Dr. Tsur also stressed the need for increased pedagogical research and for training which will prepare the teacher for tomorrow, as well as for today. "Until now, seminaries have been like tailors. We've turned out teachers to order, according to the latest educational fashion. What happens when the fashion changes?"

ELIEZER PINCHOVER, director of the Lipschitz Seminary in Jerusalem, has a full student body of men only and manages to recruit them despite the reluctance of men to go into elementary education. One reason may be that most of his students come from development towns, to which they will return as teachers. Another is their religious commitment. "One of our graduates is a master carpenter, with a carpentry shop where he works evenings and vacations. Believe me, he earns more from carpentry than from teaching, but he won't give up teaching because he feels that's his mission in life."

Pinchover said more than 40 per

cent of seminary students are from Oriental backgrounds, and since many of these students come from poor high schools, the cultural gap may be perpetuated. The seminaries try to deal with this problem by cultural enrichment for those students who have never attended a concert or visited an art gallery.

"Teaching is always the first step up for the upward mobile groups in society and teacher training is one of the things which will make a single cultural entity out of us," Pinchover said.

Extensive loans and grants are made available to those who promise to return to their home community to teach after graduation. The reason, aside from the intent to help these students advance, is that seminary graduates from "better" areas often do not want to teach anywhere but in North Tel Aviv or Rehavia.

Both Tsur and Pinchover hinted that high school teachers should also be trained at seminaries. Mordecai Tsur, who until recently was head of teacher training at Tel Aviv University, laughed. "I suppose many people would say elementary school teachers should study here. I

happen to be a seminary graduate in addition to my university training and I have a sentimental attachment to the seminary, to the intimate, personalized instruction it can give. I also don't think it matters where you learn; the question is what you learn."

He said that until now seminaries have concentrated on pedagogical training with less emphasis on the subject matter which the student will eventually have to teach. He thinks the pace of modern research and developments will require more emphasis on subject matter in the future.

At Tel Aviv University, teacher training begins only after the student has completed his B.A. Though there are some large lecture classes attended by 200 students, these are supplemented by smaller tutorial classes and seminars. "We turn out 200 teachers a year and I think we succeed in giving them personal attention and in training them no worse, even if differently, than the seminaries train their students."

Shulamit, a sixth grade teacher, laughed when asked if she would have preferred university training. "The university has higher status but what my friends learned at the university, from what I saw of their notebooks, was very heavy and abstract. Besides, I suppose it isn't nice to say but I think I'm a good teacher. I don't think I'd be a better teacher if I had a degree. And let's say for the sake of argument that I'm a terrible teacher. Do you really think going to the university would make me a better one?"



DANCE NEWS / DORA SOWDEN

The 'message' of the 'Ipi Tombi' dancers

EVEN THE organisers of 'Ipi Tombi' have been taken by surprise at its tremendous success in Israel. Director of the show, Bertha Egnos, has said, "When I have asked people why they like it so much, they say they feel entertained. It is relaxing. It has no message, no political situations, no violence and is a contrast to everything. They want to get up and dance." Is there really no "message" in 'Ipi Tombi'?

Perhaps only South Africans "get the message." At least one message one gets when watching the dancers is that Africans could really create ballet of their own like no one else's, not classical or modern, not tribal or "African," but drawn from what Bertha Egnos called "the body" — something quite unique to South Africa.

Not all of 'Ipi Tombi' is authentically "folk." When I queried the miniskirts in the women's costumes, Bertha Egnos assured me that they were an exact copy of the Swazi costumes worn by the women at the Swazi king's installation, at which she was present. However, when I suggested that other influences had crept in, she said, "As far as our show is concerned, I took a mixture from various tribes, keeping each person authentic in his or her particular sphere. When I said that there seemed to be hybrid, even music hall stuff in the quick-fire, quick-change scenes, for all that, she replied: "We haven't kept it all indigenous, and that has been another reason for our success. True African dancers can be imitative. They go on doing the same thing over and over again. So we chose what we wanted and added what we thought necessary to give variety and that's how we built it up."

THE ISRAELI CLASSICAL Ballet will launch its next season in November with the "Grand Pas" from "Raymonda," the famous ballet of the famous French-Russian

choreographer Marius Petipa, set to music by Glasounov. To teach and produce this excerpt, Cora Benador came from Germany where she is ballet mistress of the West Berlin Opera Ballet. The library is housed at the AMLI Library of Music and Dance, 36 Rehov Dali, Tel Aviv and now has a librarian, Barnett Serchuk. His duties include cataloguing all the dance books, records, films, magazines, programmes and pictures which have been donated, mostly from the U.S. and primarily through the efforts of American dancer-teacher Anne Wilson. Mr. Serchuk will also undertake to list dance material in other libraries and in private possession where possible. This supplementary aid will make it possible for anyone doing research to consult the card catalogue of the Dance Library and know where material is available — for instance, whether at the Rubin Academy in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv University, the Beit-Dor Studios, or in private collections. Active active workers for establishing the Library are Leah Forat, Ya'akov Sir (curator of the AMLI Library) and Yemina Strum — besides Anne Wilson.

SILVIA DURAN, Israel's Spanish dancer, gave her 100th performance in Israel at the Tzavta Club in Tel Aviv on August 26. For her 99th performance the previous night, she shared a programme with the visiting Spanish Choir at the Jerusalem Theatre.

Women workers fired first

AN ESTIMATED 7 million women workers have lost their jobs in the current economic slump, according to a survey by the ILO Bureau of Statistics covering 18 West European countries, the U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

This figure represents more than 40 per cent of the total unemployment in the countries covered, although women make up only 35 per cent of their labour force.

With very few exceptions, women were the first to be fired. In Sweden, for instance, over 50 per cent of the jobless in February 1975 were women, and in Belgium, the un-

employment rate for women was 14.3 per cent in mid-May 1975 or more than double the rate for men (5.3 per cent).

The rise in unemployment in France from March 1975 to March 1976 was 73,783 for men and 109,642 for women.

And in Japan women in large numbers have obligingly "retired" from the labour market and are therefore not even counted as unemployed.

With business picking up again, men return to work while women are still left in the cold. In most places they tend to be the last hired, ILO unemployment watchers report.

WRAP UP

שנה טובה

and send it to a soldier

This year, as usual, many soldiers will spend the holiday far from home, guarding our borders, at camps and bases — fulfilling the arduous task of maintaining our security.

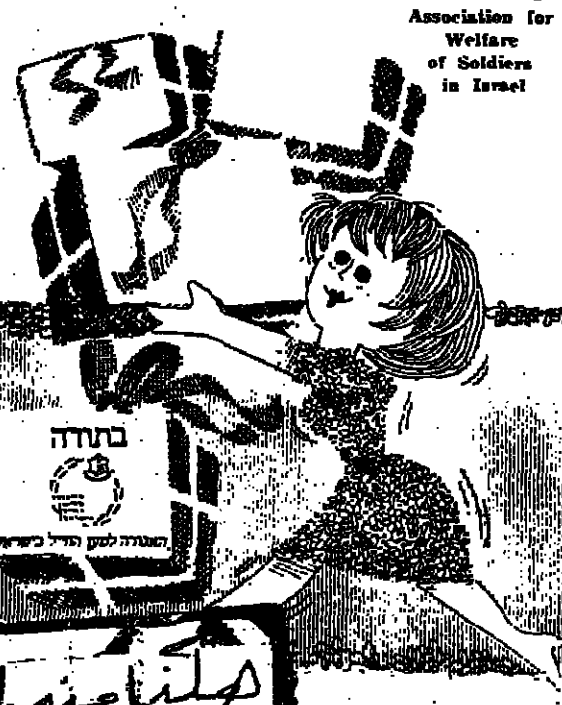
You can help them create a holiday mood and capture something of the warmth of Rosh Hashana by covering the cost of a gift package.

Your gift will be prepared and sent off by one of our branches. The packages, which will have a personal character, will this year cost IL15.

So, when our branch contacts you, smile, and dip your hand into your pocket with a good grace. Send your Rosh Hashana wishes to a soldier with a gift package.

THANKS!

Association for Welfare of Soldiers in Israel



A FAIR HEARING

This is the third in a series of fortnightly medical columns. The writer is a practising physician using the pen name Dr. David Sampson.

ODDLY ENOUGH, it was two recent break-ins in the village which brought old Menahem Levi into my clinic on his moshav. At 78, Menahem, whose wife died two years ago, lives alone in the large house where he raised his five children. He fiercely retains his independence despite advancing age and attempts by a married daughter to persuade him to sell the house and live with her family in a neighbouring moshav.

Menahem shuffled into the consulting room, and I asked what the trouble was. "Eh?" he replied. "What's the trouble?" I tried a bit louder. "No response."

"What's the problem?" I shouted into his ear. "I can't hear you very well — that's the problem," he finally managed to say.

Further questions, shouted in the same way, managed to extract this story: For several months Menahem had been growing progressively deaf, but, thinking that this was an inevitable accompaniment of growing old, he had not bothered to seek any advice. The recent break-ins and his fear that he might not be able to hear intruders finally made him find the necessary courage to come and see me. Apart from the deafness, he had had no other symptoms and was, in fact, feeling remarkably well.

I took my auriscope — the instrument for examining ears — and inserted it in turn into both of his, carefully looking down the external canals which lead to the ear drums. As I had half expected, I found myself peering on both sides into a large, blackish-brown mass, which was completely blocking the canals, as well as my view, and which was undoubtedly the explanation for Menahem's recent hearing loss.

"We might be able to put this right immediately," I bellowed again, and I told him about the wax. He looked at me disbelievingly.

I had the nurse prepare the ear syringe, sat Menahem down at the washing basin and wrapped a large towel round his neck in readiness for the syringing. Inserting the nozzle of the syringe just inside his right ear, I directed the jet of water carefully in an upward and backward direction along the canal. Within seconds, the water streamed out of his ear and with it the large, offending lump of wax. I then repeated the process on the other ear. Inspection of both ears after treatment showed that the canals were completely patent, and I was able to see both ear drums, which looked completely normal.

"How does that feel now?" I shouted.

"That's much better now, much better," he replied, getting up to go.

More are surviving cancer

Jerusalem Post Reporter TEL AVIV. — The five-year survival rate of nine types of cancer is continually rising, according to a survey just published by the National Cancer Institute and the U.S. Public Health Service. It is based on the 25 years from 1940 to the mid-1960's.

The five-year survival rate of cancer of the prostate increased from 37 to 86 per cent; of the body of the uterus, from 51 to 74 per cent; of the thyroid from 64 to 85 per cent; of the kidney from 26 to 42 per cent; of

the bladder from 42 to 61 per cent; of the larynx from 41 to 62 per cent; of melanoma of the skin from 41 to 66 per cent; of Hodgkin's disease from 25 to 54 per cent; and from chronic leukemia from 15 to 30 per cent.

"The success was due to three factors: the diagnosis of more cancers in an early, localized stage; the treatment of more patients within four months of diagnosis; and the development of new diagnostic and therapeutic processes, particularly, chemotherapy."

Sixth International Harp Contest

The Contest will be held today, Wednesday, September 1, 1976, at 10 a.m.

and 8.30 p.m. at the Wise Auditorium of the Hebrew University.

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Summer of good deeds

By JOAN BORSTEN

STUDENTS AT the Golan primary school in Beit Shean, who are slow learners or have behaviour problems, recently attended their annual homework clinic at which 15 English-speaking volunteers came to shower them with personal attention. The children were taught gymnastics, dance, and arts and crafts. And they were taken on field trips and excursions.

The "Spend Your Summer in a Development Town" project was dreamed up by David Bedein, a 25-year-old social worker attached to the Youth and Rehahut Department of the Jewish Agency. A veteran of American "anti-poverty" programmes, David immigrated to Israel five years ago, interviewed social activists for the Jewish Student Press Service and became interested in development towns and social work. Since then he has been involved in one programme after another, including a two-year stint as youth director of the Farbes Katz Community Centre, where he worked with Sephardi teenagers.

"I got the idea of bringing American volunteers to development towns last summer, when I ran an experimental day camp for 170 7th and 8th graders from Migdal Haemek and Upper Nazareth," said David. "My staff included seven



Shosh exhibits one of her "masterpieces" made in the ceramics class at the Golan school.

Israelis and 11 Americans living in Israel. I thought: Why not do it again? But this time using English-speaking professionals who have already been in Israel, who know a little Hebrew, and who are tired of volunteering for kibbutz or attending classes at the Hebrew University.

"I also have a hidden agenda, of course, which is that I would like to settle in a development town as part of a *garin* (nucleus). I assumed that among my volunteers there would be several who were interested in Aliya. Without being too obvious, I made sure that every volunteer could meet someone in his field and hear about employment opportunities."

By visiting American college campuses at his own expense, sending out letters to 30 schools of social work, and advertising in *The Jerusalem Post*, David recruited 47 Americans, Canadians, and Australians. Many came from his home town of Philadelphia, where a group of businessmen and lawyers —

"The Philadelphia Committee for Volunteers to Israel" — offered every local participant a \$150 scholarship and a \$150 loan. The Jewish Agency contributed IL60,000 for food and lodging, and Tnuat Aliya arranged a week's study tour on "Poverty and the Israeli Social Gap."

VOLUNTEERS were divided between Beit Shean, Kiryat Shmona, and Migdal Ha'emek. Unfortunately, the last two programmes were poorly planned and badly organized. The Beit Shean project, however, was so successful that David has learned from his mistakes, accepting volunteers who lacked training and experience working outside the municipal framework — and hopes to run programme next year.

Barbara Granek, a 22-year-old social worker from Toronto, led an it. Teaching ceramics at the Golan school, she says, was an "eye opener."

burned-down discotheque.

BUT FOOTBALL fans left more wreckage over a wider area. In Glasgow, there is a tradition of football violence between the two local teams, the largely Catholic Celtic and the mainly Protestant Rangers. But this week-end one of the fans was stabbed, as was a Manchester United fan at Old Trafford.

Chelsea football club is trying to tackle violence among its fans by introducing identity cards to keep out the rowdies. But other clubs have still not found a solution. British Rail sends special football trains, and lately they have been taking the brunt. Eight carriages sustained extensive damage after Sheffield Wednesday fans travelled to a game in Grimsby. Thirty youngsters were brought into court the day after.

Railway officials had wished to stop the journey halfway, but the police advised otherwise and put extra police with dogs on board.

The fans demolished 379 light bulbs, 130 lampshades, nine fire extinguishers, seven windows and one toilet door. There was only one story that there were 22 arrests. At another two matches in Lancashire, with a dozen fans taken to prison following a riot at the League Cup match between Aldershot and Gillingham.

Drunk fans wrecked the overnight train coming from Liverpool to London for a match with Southampton. British Rail has only now renewed its football train specials after suspending them a year ago, and if things get worse it will stop them again. It is now proposed that the clubs assume responsibility for keeping order.

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TO THE FAR EAST

BY AIR FRANCE נ"ר פראנס

The Far East — an enchanting world of temples and pagodas, many different peoples, wealth and poverty, progress and ignorance, jungles and modern cities, advanced technology and primitive agriculture. A world of smiles, peace and tranquility — and wars without end. The Far East. A few hours away but another world.

Three times a week, Air France — the only airline flying from Israel to the Far East — gives the Israeli tourist the opportunity of taking off at a convenient time in the afternoon on one of the tours that take you to the wonders of the East.

Many Israelis are hesitant to go to the Far East by themselves... How will we find our way around? make ourselves understood? There is a definite answer to these worries — it is as easy to find your way around and get what you want as in any European country. In fact there is a plus to the situation — you can always get by with English.

The countries of the Far East are organized to receive tourists — they have hotels of top and intermediate rank, organized tours are readily available, there are comfortable, cheap taxis — in short, it's easy to get by.

In addition, you have the possibility of organizing your own tour. You won't have to sit in with other peoples' timetable; you can stay at a hotel of your own choosing, or one we recommend to you, and eat when you want to. And if you go in a group of 6 (as far as Japan) or 4 (to Hong Kong) you will benefit from a fare very much below that of the ordinary rate. All you need to do is organize one or two couples besides yourselves, and you have your group. For those who wish to join an organized group, these dates are available:

September 19 (31 days)
September 24 (25 days)
October 10 (31 days)
October 12 (35 days)

These are among the tours which will visit the Far East in the next few months. Prices start at IL13,750 + \$450. Among the countries to be visited are India, Nepal, Thailand, Japan, Hong-Kong, Iran.

Ask your travel agent to give you details of itineraries and prices.

Go to the Far East and see the wonders of the Orient — the Taj Mahal in India, the Hindu temples of Katmandu, sail around the floating market of Bangkok, hunt for pearls in Hong-Kong, thrill to the dancing of the Philippines, visit Taipei, don't miss Tokyo, and of course the wonderful gardens of Kyoto and Nara.

Drop in on your travel agent and have him organize you a really good tour, or go to one of the Air France offices throughout the country.

INDIA

Known for generations as the land of wonders. It has high mountains covered with everlasting snows, jungles with wild beasts, ancient temples — and dominating the whole scene a population of 500 million, different races with different religions and speaking a multitude of languages.

DELHI. Modern Delhi is called New Delhi. Its sister city, Old Delhi, is particularly interesting. It is a 5,000 year old city containing embelished relics of a magnificent past. New Delhi is the capital of India.

AGRA. Some 200 km. from Delhi is one of the seven wonders of the world — the Taj Mahal, which is near the city of Agra. The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan in the 17th century in memory of his wife, and stands to this day, symbolizing a man's love for his wife.

JAIPUR. 240 km. west of Agra is Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan. Jaipur is built entirely of pink stone; it is a city rich in Indian culture and art.

BOMBAY. India's second city is a port on the western seaboard. Bombay is one of India's largest industrial and commercial centres.

The city is an important educational and scientific centre. One of its most important institutions is the Indian Institute of Technology. In Bombay, it is worth visiting the Elephant Caves, the city's Bazaar, Crawford Market, the Fish Market, Colaba, and the city's wonderful shore.

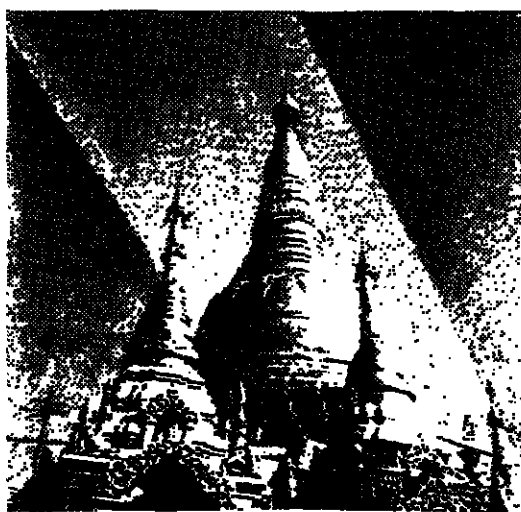
NEPAL

Nepal has a population of about 12 million, followers of the Hindu and Buddhist religions. The city of Katmandu is named for the wooden houses to be found there (kat-wood, mandu-house). The beautiful valley which is Nepal is situated in the foothills of the Himalayas. Katmandu is full of many beautiful temples, pagodas, castles and markets from which snow-covered Himalaya mountain peaks are visible.

In Katmandu is to be found the largest, most important of the Hindu temples; a Buddhist temple containing the world's largest statue of Buddha — about 2,000 years old. Katmandu appears to the observer to be one large village. Poverty is evident in all its streets — there are no richer and poorer districts. But everyone seems contented with his lot; all have a roof over their heads and food to eat.

THAILAND

Thailand — The country of the Thais, a smiling people whose women are beautiful. The vegetation of Thailand is tropical — pineapples and sugar cane. And there is silk, woven by the delicate hands of dark-skinned Thai women. The name "Thailand" means "country of the free"; it is situated in the Indo-China peninsula. The modern



A Thai Temple

capital is actually the amalgamation of two ancient cities, Bangkok on the east side of the Chao Phraya River, and Thon Buri on the west bank. The official name of the capital is the "Metropolis of Bangkok-Thon Buri," but everyone shortens this to Bangkok.

In the older city — Thon Buri — one can see the old Venice-like waterways, with their exciting floating market, a synthesis of colour and noise, of "Carnet Market" bargaining and floating eating places. In Bangkok, the more modern part of the city, there are fancy hotels, numerous nightclubs where lovely Thai girls dance their national dances, and many large jewellery stores. The city is famous for its fine, delicately crafted jewellery at relatively inexpensive prices.

HONG KONG

"The Pearl of the Orient" — a noisy city whose streets are thronged by crowds speaking many tongues. A city of skyscrapers. Hong-Kong can be thought of as one giant supermarket, whose wares feature the latest innovations in technology, optics and electronics. A Mecca for businessmen and adventurers, a playground for tourists in their millions.

Almost all the races of Asia and Europe are represented in the population of Hong-Kong; the Cantonese who came as refugees after 1949 from Southern China are the largest segment of the population. Industry established by these refugees is one of the cen-



Hong-Kong

tral features of the economic success story of Hong-Kong. English is the official language; Cantonese the most spoken language. The visitor to Hong-Kong can see a rich variety of life styles, and will find much to interest him. Very modern air-conditioned hotels, arcades of luxury shops, and outside the age-old rickshaw man still piles his trade. He will pull you through "European" streets lined with "American" skyscrapers, past old houses with genuine character, through lanes with stalls of fruit, vegetables and flowers, fish and meat, down to fishermen's wharves at the edge of the city.

Most of Hong-Kong's 4 million citizens are refugees from China. Hong-Kong is an island just off China's southern coast. The British crown colony consists of the island of Hong-Kong, Kowloon Peninsula, and the New Territories on the mainland. The colony's total area is 398 square miles. It is mainly agricultural; the territory of the colony extends up to the border with mainland China. Hong-Kong was leased to the British in 1899 for 100 years. The territory includes more than 230 islands, most of which have no source of water and are uninhabited. On some islands, one finds people who seek solitude, and wandering boat owners. The international airport, Kai Tak, is on Kowloon. It extends right into the city. Most of the main commercial areas are also in Kowloon. Don't miss:

- A trip on the ferry between Hong-Kong and Kowloon.
- A visit to the shop selling art items from the Republic of China. The shop is near the ferry jetty.
- A night visit to the night-life quarter, where you will find restaurants, and also the commercial area of the local inhabitants — open till midnight.
- A visit to Aberdeen, the fishermen's town, at one end of Hong-Kong.
- Going up in the cable car to the Victoria Peak observation point, the highest spot in the area. A wonderful view; under no circumstances to be missed.

Go to Hong-Kong and see the wonderful views, feel the unique atmosphere, hear the curious sounds of the colony, enjoy wandering through its streets, visit its shops full of toys, jewellery and everything you can imagine.

PHILIPPINES

At the boundary of the China Sea and the Pacific are the seven thousand islands of the Philippines archipelago. The influence of different cultures is felt very strongly in the Philippines. In the South, you will see fine mosques and Malayan dress, the Moslem influence. In the North, worship of idols and spirits, the influence of pre-history. In the Centre, the Spanish Catholic influence

can be seen. Eighty-seven dialects of Filipino are spoken, but during the fifty years of American rule, most people have learnt English. Manila is a pleasant modern city. Fine residential areas will be found next to poor quarters. Some of its shopping centres display as much luxury as will be found anywhere in the world.

Manila has a noisy night life. The city is located on Luzon Island, on the shore of Manila Bay. It is the chief port and main cultural, political, and educational centre of the Philippines. In Manila, it is worth visiting Rizal Park, Saint Augustine Church, the Chinese Cemetery (do not miss), and the Makati district.

The Philippines have a population of about 39 million. The government has attacked and managed to reduce crime in the cities. A visit to the Philippines will be a memorable event, but you must not miss the sailing on the upper reaches of the Pagsanjan River. You make a two-hour car drive from Manila, and then get into a small boat.

Two powerful and experienced boatmen will struggle to get the boat against the current, up past the jungle covered banks. Really an unforgettable experience — do not miss it.

MACAO. The oldest European settlement in Asia, 40 miles west of Hong-Kong. A 75 minute journey by hydrofoil. Many people go there for its special atmosphere, and to see the contrast of the modest Chinese way of life, side by side with the sumptuous casino. Take your passport. Visa issued on entering the city; cost of visa included in tour.

KOREA

This enchanting country, which has experienced so much suffering, was — according to fable — founded in 2333 BCE by Tangun. He called the country Chosen. South Korea, which has a common border with North Korea in the north, bears the clear stamp of its five thousand year of culture.

The Koreans are of a race different from neighbouring oriental peoples. They are, in general, taller and stronger. They are a progressive people, energetic, quick, and mindful of their history.

The country has a population of 29 million. The capital, Seoul, is encircled by granite hills, covered with vegetation. The city is approachable only through the valley of the historic River Han.

In the centre of the city is the "Southern Hill" (Namsan) which appears to hold sway over the noisy, bustling metropolis at its feet. You can climb, ride or go by cable car to the top of the hill, and look out over the fair city of Seoul.

Very surprisingly, the city bears no scars of the long period of war from which it emerged only recently.

If you arrange to be at the top of the hill as the sun is setting, you will experience an unforgettable sight — the city set among the hills, with its modern buildings and war memorials, and everything bathed in the golden light of the setting sun.

JAPAN

The land of the rising sun, a country of a hundred million industrious, disciplined, progressive people.

TOKYO. The world's largest city. Originally called Edo, the name was changed to Tokyo after the Meiji restoration, after which the city became the capital of Japan and the seat of the Emperor. The old city completely changed its face, and there sprang up buildings of concrete and steel, aluminium and glass. Below ground, there is a modern railway of ad-

vanced design, a ground busy thoroughways across the city directions.

Tokyo covers an area — it has a 65 miles, centre Imperial Palace. The metropolis includes 9 towns, 14 village districts, and 7 southern parishes. Eleven million live in Greater Tokyo, a million of whom city itself. Despite Tokyo has its own enchantment.

The same man of Osaka, the second important centre in Japan. Osaka a character different from the rest of the citizens. If the friend in the city do not ask you?" but rather business?"

KYOTO AND

Kyoto was the capital of Japan for thousands of years. Today it is a city of culture and art. It is a city of castles, gardens, temples and houses. There have been afterthought. It is a tourist centre of 320 miles journey to 15 days.

Do not miss the service takes just place. In Kyoto, the place you will find it. Near Kyoto is also its gardens and

Madras, India

Madras, India

Madras, India

Madras, India

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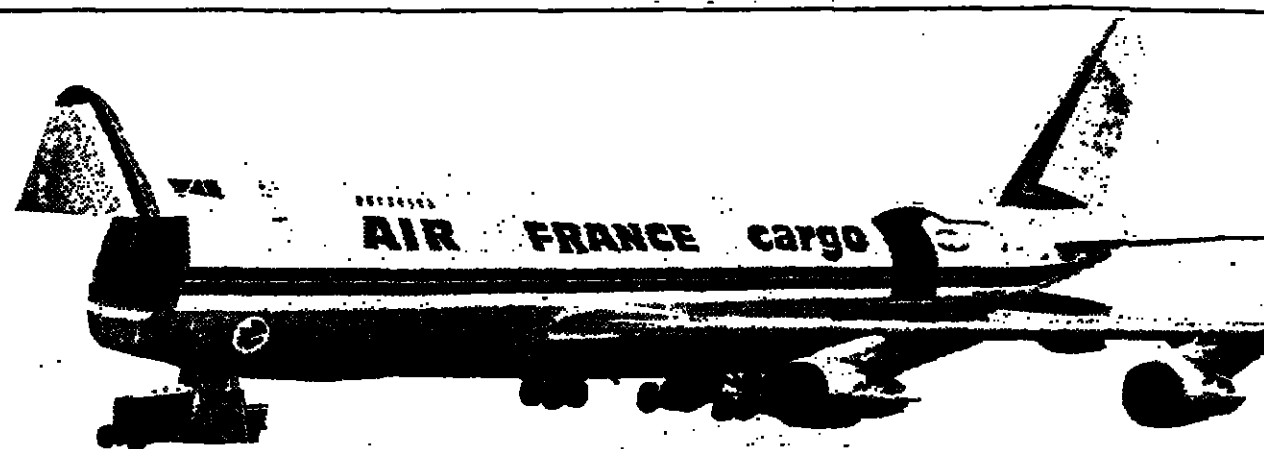
Madras, India

Madras, India

Madras, India

Madras, India

Madras, India



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Air France is the only airline carrying Israeli cargo to the Far East three times a week. For this reason most Israeli exports to the Far East reach their destination by Air France.

They leave the Lod terminal in special containers which provide security against theft, breakage and other damage during loading and unloading. Since November 1975 the cargo division has been situated in new warehouses at Ben-Gurion Airport and the working staff has been increased by 30% in order to provide the customer with more efficient service. Air France's cargo division was developed specially to answer the needs of Israel's export industry.

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Bangkok	PA 002		
d	Tuesday 09.15		
a	15.00	Wednesday 17.25	Wednesday 17.25
Hong Kong		PA 812	PA 002
d	Wednesday 09.45	20.00	Thurs. 09.45
Tokyo	a 13.55	Wednesday 13.55	13.55
Sydney	a	Thursday 08.55	

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Actually, the new hit team was suffering already from a serious communications gap. Kemal Benamane had in fact left Oslo the day before and taken the train 110 miles north to the small Norwegian resort town of Lillehammer. Gustav Pistauer apparently shadowed him to the rail station and learned his destination.

In Oslo, Benamane had been confronted by one of the most feared eventualities of all. He had been switched to a new control — Mike.)

The Norwegian police quickly rounded up some members of the team — including Sylvia Rafael, Abraham Gekher, Dan Arbel, Marianne Gladnikoff and Zvi Steinberg — who eventually served prison sentences. The others escaped.)

Since almost all Jewish high school students in the U.S. go on to higher education, in a short time American Jewry will become a Jewry of academics. Seventy-five per cent of Jewish youth there are

BY WOLF LITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, Chaim Herzog, warned on Monday that Jews throughout the world are being "a Jewish international attack on the Jews under way" at the UN.

Addressing the Final British International Council meeting here, Herzog declared: "The silence of the Jewish community is encouraging the aggressors, who feel they can get away with it."

He described in detail the various assaults on Israel that have occurred recently at the world body. If there is one aspect of these deliberations which causes me concern, it is that the Jewish communities throughout the world, while being vaguely aware of unpleasant developments in the UN, do not appreciate the fact that a major international anti-Semitic attack is under way."

The ambassador said that over the past year there have been attacks against Jews by Yugoslavia, Cuba and others.

Israel is "very concerned about countries such as Brazil which, even when African countries were trying to eliminate any mention of the Zionism-racism issue, voted for the Arab resolutions against us."

Herzog said Jews should "be prominent in all current moves to encourage friendship with China, when the Chinese representatives turn their backs demonstratively on us and lose no opportunity to try to outdo the most extreme of our enemies."

Herzog noted that Israel's enemies are not making any distinction "whatsoever" between Israel and the Jewish People.

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The nurses' case

A NEW SPATE of strikes — and, for once, lockouts as well — is threatening to engulf the country. The most deserving of public attention is surely the threat of a general nurses' strike, heralded by a one-day work-stoppage last week, which, barring a last minute agreement, is due to start today.

The nurses may quite possibly be the most deserving of public sympathy among the various groups of workers now clamouring for what they consider their due. There is no question that the nurses — certainly those qualified nurses who attend on patients in hospitals — have earned a better deal than they are now enjoying. Dissatisfaction with their arduous, and insufficiently remunerative, work has caused a vast exodus of nurses from hospitals, which is most acutely felt in those highly specialized wards where expansion has been notably heavy of late. It is universally acknowledged that the shortage of nurses in the country has reached critical proportions.

But the nurses must also be aware that an acceptance of anything like their present exorbitant demands — which, vague as they are, apparently amount to some 70 per cent increase in their emoluments — is quite out of the question. This would be so even if the pernicious "linkage" which currently exists between nurses and other professions were to be finally severed.

An excellent case can, of course, be made for the segregation of nursing as a "preferred occupation." But that category cannot very well embrace all of the country's nurses — including those nurses in clinics, schools and offices, who do not, for example, have to work night and Saturday and holiday shifts, and who all too often are fugitives from oppressive hospital conditions. The hospital nurses compromise their own just claims by having them represented by the majority of their union who are, so to speak, riding on the hospital nurses' coat-tails.

Foot-dragging by the authorities has undoubtedly contributed to the nurses' strike threatened for today. Yet the nurses would do well to pause before they take so drastic a step. By inflicting undue suffering on their patients — particularly, of course, in the hospitals — they would easily squander what may be their greatest asset: public sympathy. And they may force the authorities, if the strike turns out to be protracted, to serve the same kind of back-to-work orders on them that were issued Monday to the civil aviation workers.

And then it will be back to square once again.

Education retrenchment

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR opens today under the shadow of retrenchment dictated by severe budget cuts. The challenge facing the school system is how to absorb these cuts without allowing them to result in any lowering of educational standards.

The job of applying the necessary cuts in a judicious manner devolved on the Education Ministry's new acting director-general, Eliezer Shmueli. As chief architect of the junior high school "reform" plan, he will be uniquely qualified, for instance, to direct the selective application of a five per cent cut in teaching hours where it will do the least damage. The cut will result in a saving of some IL10m.

An additional saving of IL26m. should result from the closing of 380 classrooms. Twelve small, marginal schools will be closed. But no teachers will be fired, although some jobs, originally provided for, will remain unfilled.

This is not expected to cause a teacher shortage, even in the outlying areas of the country. The abundant supply of teachers, partly the result of greater enrolment in teacher training colleges, has also resulted in the steady elimination of unlicensed teachers — their number is expected to dwindle this year from 1,000 to a mere 600. It also makes for some job competition, which may ultimately work to the advantage of pupils.

Mr. Shmueli has professed himself optimistic about the educational results to be achieved this year. It is just possible that some pruning and the removal of a few frills in the school system may even have salutary results in some respects. The cuts have not, in any case, prevented the introduction of some welcome innovations, such as the plan for high school pupils from the centre of the country to study in development towns, where they are to be exempted from fees in return for tutoring local youngsters after hours. We will, however, take Education Minister Aharon Yadin's word for it that any further budgetary cuts would have positively harmful consequences.

The chief sufferers this year may well be some categories of parents. Whether they have a three-year old toddler in a (voluntary) pre-kindergarten, where the pay is now IL200 per month, or whether they have a youngster in the last year of high school, for which the maximum annual fee is currently IL4,333, the going may be pretty rough for many of them. The graded tuition system offers only partial reductions to some parents, and none to others, whose income is just a mite too high to qualify them for any benefit.

It is, however, encouraging to learn that the morale of the teachers themselves has not been adversely affected by the retrenchment. For it is, after all, in very large measure with the country's teachers, supported as they must be by the Ministry's leadership, that we entrust the shaping of the nation's future.

ISRAEL PRESS

HA'ARETZ (Independent) says that "The Portuguese Premier's statement that his country would try to prevent the U.S. from using the bases as a refueling point for U.S. flights to Israel provides a clear idea of just what sort of character Portugal plans to give the projected relations between it and Israel." In view of Israel's preparations for any future Middle Eastern conflict, however, Mr. Soares' attitude has no significance in operational strategic terms. Moreover, it is his idea of "normalization" that many people would prefer the situation under the previous dictatorial regime. In any event, the joy with which Israel's Foreign Ministry greeted Soares' accession to power was premature.

HATZOFEN (National Religious) expresses anger at the security forces' action yesterday in removing Kiryat Arba residents from a hill overlooking the municipal buildings in Hebron as they set up some wooden huts. The paper asks why the Military Government prevents only Jewish unlicensed building and permits Arabs to continue setting up illegal structures with the eventual intention of strangling the Jewish settlement at Kiryat Arba. It claims that Kiryat Arba needs space to accommodate the growth in its population, and attacks the Ministry of Housing for freezing progress on a master plan for developing Jewish areas in and around Hebron.

AL HAMISHMAR (Mapam) feels that the strike has its origins in wage disparities that were not eliminated with the introduction of the tax reform. There is a very real disparity between the salaries of the civil aviation workers and El Al employees who do similar work.

THE MONEY GAME

NEW YORK. — THE MOST cosmopolitan Gothamites raise their eyebrows when they see the schedule of Patrick Moynihan, the former White House aide, diplomat, and professor who is now seeking the Democratic Senate nomination here in New York. Moynihan has recently visited, among other places, Las Vegas, Houston, Dallas, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Patrick Moynihan is running an uphill battle against Congresswoman Bella Abzug in the contest for the Democratic nomination for Senator in New York. And he will need lots of money if he is to catch up — one minute of prime TV time in New York costs \$8,000 — writes Joseph Kraft from New York.



Abzug



Moynihan (AP photos)

The purpose of these forays was to raise money which in the New York Senate race — more than anywhere and more than at any time — is the mother's milk of politics. Judging by the money game, Moynihan is running an uphill battle against Congresswoman Bella Abzug in the race which comes to a head in the Democratic primary on September 14.

Two reasons explain the special importance of money in the New York Senatorial primary. First, there is the new Campaign-Financing Law. It limits contributions to \$1,000 per head, and provides for no matching funds. With big sugar daddies unavailable, all candidates have to scrounge for funds among a vast number of relatively small givers.

More important is the date of the primary. Because of summer vacations and the interest attracted by the Presidential race, New Yorkers are only beginning to focus on the Senate battle.

Though there are three nationally known candidates in the Democratic primary — former Attorney-General Ramsey Clark as well as Moynihan and Mrs. Abzug — all the polls show a huge "underdog" vote. The record of the past — less than 25 per cent turnout in the Senate primaries in both 1974 and 1970 — suggests that there will be a high rate of abstention again this year.

An enormous bonus thus awaits the candidate who can engage the electorate in the week before the primary, when the voters are paying attention. The best way to reach the voters, of course, is by television, radio and newspaper ads.

But one minute on prime time TV in New York costs \$8,000. A page in "The New York Times" runs as high as \$15,000. So the candidates are all beating the bushes for the wherewithal to finance a last-minute blitz on the electorate.

Moynihan was slow getting started, however. He has been on the defensive about having served in the Administrations of Presidents Nixon and Ford. His money-raising campaign has netted only about \$375,000 so far — and it will fall below the target of \$750,000. Since he has the most to gain from a big turnout — particularly up-state where his support is strong but absenteeism usually runs very high — the money shortage is apt to hurt him badly in the home stretch of the campaign.

Despite the clear order of the candidates in the money game, the race is far from over. Besides Ramsey Clark, there are two other candidates — Paul O'Dwyer, Chairman of the New York City Council, and Abraham Elmschitzky, an independent businessman. Their efforts combine with the large undecided vote and very heavy abstention rate to make prediction especially risky.

But this year the nomination is definitely worth the effort. The ego trip Senator Buckley took as a putative presidential candidate during the Kansas City convention has tarnished his reputation as a citizen in politics. Jimmy Carter is expected to run well in the State. So conditions look ripe for a break in the crazy record which has given New York only one Democratic Senator — Robert Kennedy from 1964 to his death in 1968 — in the past 20 years.

Mrs. Abzug seems to be holding the lead. She has a Congressional office to serve as the nucleus of her campaign. She has a clear profile reflected in a slogan — "Bella Abzug in the Senate — It's About Time!" — which suggests both her uniqueness as a woman candidate and as a specially warm person. She has been running for most of the year, and has already raised — through celebrity cocktail parties and fund-raising concerts — \$500,000 out of an expected kitty of \$700,000.

BUT MOYNIHAN, too, occupies a special niche in New York. He appeals both to the Jews, because of his strong stand for Israel when he served as UN Ambassador, and to his fellow Catholics, the largest voting bloc in up-state New York. He argues that, as the only Conservative Democrat in the primary, he is the only one sure to beat the incumbent Senator, Republican James Buckley.

Barbary air pirates

Existing legislation gives the U.S. Government ample authorization and justification for imposing an air service quarantine on Libya, the final hold-out against air pirates. President Ford might even find that dramatic action will pay off at the polls, writes SCOTT THOMAS.

DURING THE EARLY 1800s, pirates from Tripoli harassed European and American cargo ships in the Mediterranean for ransom. The successful French and British were too involved in wars with each other to take action. Eventually, U.S. President James Monroe ordered a blockade on Tripoli, and within a year the first American marines landed on the coast of Africa to force an end to the piracy.

Once again there is a pirate in Tripoli, an international gangster named Gaddafi, who has been investigating, arming, paying, and granting asylum to airplane hijackers for years. But this time the U.S. is playing the role of the powerless superpower.

As long ago as September 1970, U.S. Transportation Secretary John Volpe called upon International Civil Aviation Organization members to suspend air services to and from countries that did not meet minimum security standards against hijackers. President Nixon on August 5, 1974, said that Libya fails to meet minimum security standards in its handling of hijackers. He went on to "reserve the right" of the U.S. "to take unilateral action" if the ICAO did nothing.

The ICAO did nothing beyond "recommending" security measures against hijackers at airports. It failed to establish adequate extradition procedures, because the USSR blocked effective treaties at the 1973 ICAO Conference in Rome and advocated action at the UN level instead. The year before in Montreal

a coalition of Arab and African nations, with the USSR and France, managed to torpedo an effective anti-hijacking treaty. UN action was never taken.

The boarding at Tripoli Airport last month of gunmen bound for a shootout in Turkey, in which two Israelis, one Japanese and an American were killed, underscores the tremendous danger of Libya's unwillingness to stop armed men from boarding planes at her airports. In this case the would-be-hijackers themselves claimed to have been instructed at Tripoli.

Can the U.S. take unilateral action against Libya? Authorization to suspend air services to and from any country that does not meet minimum security standards against hijackers is contained in legislation signed by President Nixon on August 5, 1974. To say that Libya fails to meet minimum security standards is to ridiculously underestimate the case. Gaddafi openly provides sanctuary and aid to hijackers.

After each hijacking Secretary of State Kissinger takes the opportunity to press for an international anti-hijack treaty. But the Republican Administration has not yet had the courage to take unilateral action.

Legally, therefore, the U.S. Government already has authorization and justification for an air service quarantine on the Gaddafi state.

This is true regardless of whether the Javits Resolution calling for an air quarantine on countries which aid or abet hijackers be stalled or fail to pass, as has similar legislation introduced each year since 1971.

The utility of such a quarantine in defeating air terrorism has never been so great. The hijackers' bases for operations and sanctuary have been cut in recent years from five nations to one. Algeria has signed an extradition treaty with the U.S. Hussein ran the terrorists out of his country in 1970. Sadat holds them in a camp, possibly due to leverage applied by the State Department in return for arms sales and economic assistance. Syria has rendered Lebanon unsuitable as a terrorist base, at least temporarily, if only because Beirut airport is closed.

There remains Libya. As the final hold-out, Gaddafi must bring his activities increasingly out into the open. And his attempts to strike back at the rest of the Arab world on behalf of what he calls "liberation movements" have so isolated him that it is doubtful that U.S. suspension of air service to Libya would lead to another oil embargo.

And it might even be to President Ford's political interests in the final weeks of a campaign in which he is trailing badly to demonstrate the Republicans' traditional strength in dealing with foreign affairs by taking dramatic action.



Smoke and flames billowing from a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet in Benghazi, Libya, after it had been blown up by hijackers. The plane had left Amsterdam en route to Tokyo.

Here is a list of aircraft hijackings and other terrorist attacks in which the Gaddafi connection was open and undeniable:

Oct. 28, 1972 — Lufthansa flight from Beirut to Ankara hijacked to Zagreb Yugoslavia; hijackers won release of three Munich killers. Airliner ended up in Tripoli. Hijackers never brought to justice.

July 24, 1973 — Japan Air Lines jumbo jet en route from Amsterdam to Tokyo hijacked, flown to Benghazi, where it was blown up. Arab woman

killed by a hand grenade she was carrying. Other hijackers subsequently released by Gaddafi to the PLO, Aug. 10, 1974.

Nov. 23, 1975 — KLM flight en route from Beirut to Bangkok hijacked by National Arab Youth Organization, flown to Libya. Passengers and crew evacuated, plane blown up.

Dec. 18, 1975 — Rome attack on Lufthansa 181 which was forced to fly to Athens. Hijackers had previously set fire to Pan Am jet in Rome airport with passengers aboard; 31 people killed. Greek government handed five hijackers over to Sadat, who later released them.

Nov. 11, 1974 — Jordanian airliner hijacked by two of its security guards and flown to Libya. Hijackers given political asylum. Occurred just as Hussein announced his acceptance of an Arab-controlled West Bank.

Nov. 21, 1974 — British jet with 47 passengers aboard hijacked at Dubai, refueled in Libya, then flown to Tunis. Hijackers threatened to murder one passenger every day until demands met for release of 15 terrorists held in Egypt and Europe. Carried out threat with murder of a West German banker at door of jet. Rome killers released by

Sadat, BOAC hijackers released by Dutch. Sadat accused Gaddafi of sponsoring the affair. Hijackers given asylum.

Oct. 8, 1975 — Group of four men attack Beirut airport in apparent attempt to take Egyptian passengers as hostages to protest Sadat's Middle East policies. Two killed, eleven wounded. One hijacker killed.

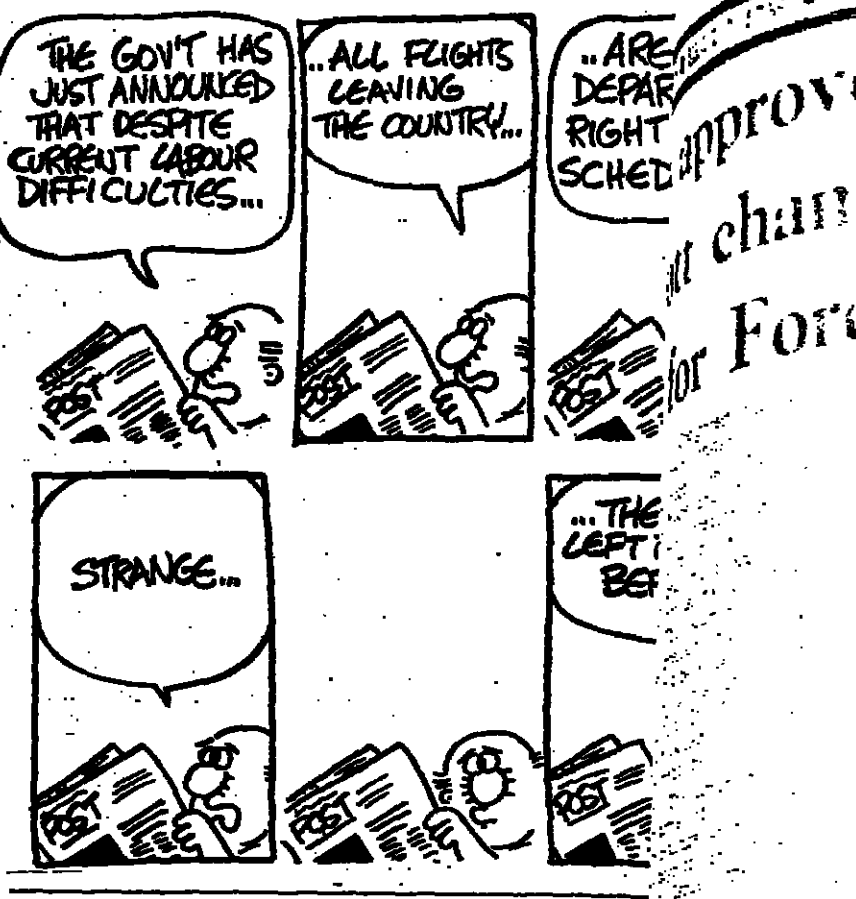
April 7, 1976 — Philippine hijackers fighting for Moslem cause fly to Libya for refuge.

June 27, 1976 — Entebbe affair in which Israeli and passengers with Jewish-sounding names were kept as hostages by terrorists. Air France jet was refueled in Libya on way to Uganda.

Aug. 11, 1976 — Terrorists fly from Tripoli to Istanbul with arms and explosives; attack passengers boarding El Al airliner when refused entry into loading area. Four passengers killed, 21 wounded. Turkish authorities contemptuously refused hijackers to Arab country.

Aug. 23, 1976 — A Libyan, an Algerian and a Palestinian Arab hijack internal Egyptian flight with 96 passengers and six crew to Luxor. Egyptians storm plane and release hostages, claiming that Gaddafi masterminded the hijacking.

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

CONSULT SOVIET IMMIGRANTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — There are over 100,000 immigrants from the Soviet Union in Israel, they write a vast number of letters to their relatives and friends in Russia, and these letters constitute the main source of information about Israel as far as the Soviet Jews are concerned.

Who is better qualified than these Russian immigrants to know why they should come to Israel? Yet no one consults them on the subject. This also applies to the many groups of visiting American Jews who are supposedly concerned with the problem of aliyah from the Soviet Union.

In my opinion, the Association of Immigrants from the Soviet Union in Israel should initiate a public inquiry into the shortcomings which underlie aliyah from the Soviet Union, along the lines of the public inquiry into the problems of aliyah conducted recently by Canadian Zionists in Jerusalem. The current investigation being carried out by the Jewish Agency and the Prime Minister's office is being conducted by officials, and no provision has been made for taking testimony from Soviet immigrants. I know personally many Soviet immigrants who are ready to testify as to the causes of their bitterness and the reasons which prevent their relatives and friends from coming here, in the hope of promoting the cause of aliyah.

M. EPSTEIN
Jerusalem.

IN DEFENSE OF SHEEN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — The situation in the health care system is definitely everybody's business. It is nurses, doctors, equine, age of building, etc. However, remember any time 40 years when the said.

The Minister of Health is not efficient, almost hopeless job imagine that we can patients for that muddle to him?

I met the press Health only twice w surgeon in the Govt of Nahariya, and of plenty of complaint was polite, listened to help when he failed, which he offered at least deserve a try?

Since I am retired, I am tired of trying to do the best; but I do of the language use in their attack on Health went far beyond misfeasance.

Nahariya.

JEWISH PRESENCE IN HEBRON

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — The methods employed by the Government of Israel to prevent prayer services in Jewish-owned graves in Hebron only lead to the establishment of a Jewish ghetto in the city where King David once ruled.

Encouraged by the example of Jews restricting Jews, the Arabs of the city will soon find ways to isolate Kiryat Arba and to strangle it through economic and political pressures. As one who stood at the mass grave of scores of Jews massacred there close to a century ago, I feel that we shall desecrate their sacred memory if we allow these negative acts to continue.

One of the holiest sites of the Jewish People — the Tomb of the Patriarchs — will also be barred, as in the past, to observant Jews unless we take a firm stand on this matter.

PROF. M. HERSCHEL LEVINE
Jerusalem.

LETTER TO A 'YORED'

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — Howard Blake's "Letter to a 'yored': You'll love it in America, but..." (August 24) is wonderful. Mr. Blake has found the right psychological approach in the matter and was fair to both America and Israel.

A copy of this letter should be given to every 'yored' before he says goodbye to Israel: I've a feeling it may change the minds of many of them.

EMIL MURAD
Heraclya.

Sir: — Howard Blake's "Letter to a 'yored'" is an extraordinarily clever and brilliantly perceptive piece which says far more than all the rhetoric and exhortations published on the subject by official bodies. Mr. Blake has reached the heart of the matter; the mystique which is Israel. Underneath the levity, there is so much profundity that I can only thank the author for writing it and The Post for printing it. A real gem!

RUTH SELIGMAN
Ramat Gan.

YIDDISH REVIVAL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — As a former professional librarian, I would not be without interest in, or wish to demean scholarship in the study of Yiddish, Yiddish literature or culture. But I feel that objection must be raised to the revival of Yiddish and to its promulgation by the organizers of the World Conference on Yiddish Culture. Their motivation is not scholarship, but an effort to keep alive false foci of Jewishness among the young who, wanting some form of Jewish identity, will accept the easier way of nostalgia rather than the complete commitment to being a Jew and recognizing Israel and the Hebrew language as their centrality.

Yiddish revival at this point is a diversionary move, serving no purpose for the future, except a possibly dangerous one of draining off the seriously limited energy of our youth, especially in America. This energy could best be pointedly directed toward Hebrew as the language of communication of Jews and Israel as a homeland.

LORETTA GOLDBERG
Heraclya.

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